stem. To each Justice who shall travel more than ten miles to the Court House or place where the Court sits, at the rate of one dollar for every ten miles travel, computing the first and last in the travel and attendance to be paid out of the County Treasury; except such Justices as are sworn Attorneys at law, or Clerks of the several Courts of Sessions, who shall not be allowed for travel or attendance; the Clerk of said Court shall keep an account of their attendance as aforesaid: And all fines that shall be assessed by said Court and are not otherwise appropriated by law, shall be paid into the County Treasury, for the use of the County.

Fees of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Entering an indictment, presentment, complaint, or information, including the recording of the judgment of the Court therein, examining and establishing bill of costs, and filing the papers, fifty five cents. Discharging a recognizance, ten cents. Each warrant for a criminal, twenty cents. Each subpœna for witness or witnesses, ten cents. Each recognizance for an innholder or retailer, including principal and sureties and for transmitting the same of the licensed person to the Selectmen, and recording the license, fifteen cents. A warrant for County Tax, twenty cents. Warrant to lay out or alter a road, twenty cents. Examining and calling the Grand Juror's account yearly, and the order thereon, thirty cents. Examining any other account, eight cents. Recording the reports of high ways and other matters by order of the Court, twelve cents a page. Copies of all papers or records, twelve cents a page. Entering an appeal and recognizing principal and sureties, twenty cents. Keeping an account of the attendance of the Justices of the Court of General Sessions each term, to be paid out of the County Treasury, seventy five cents.

(Remainder in our next.)

(From Charleston Papers of the 9th inst. received at Baltimore.)

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.

[We have been favored with a copy of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, as ratified by the President and the British King. From it we have extracted the Forms of Ratification by the Parties, together with the Additional Article required by the President, and acceded to by the British King:]

By
His Majesty's RATIFICATION.

GEORGE R.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting :—Whereas our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, &c. &c. did on our part, together with the plenipotentiary of our good friends the United States of America, did conclude and sign at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between us and the said good friends: and whereas certain additional article has, on the part of the said United States, been proposed to be annexed to the said treaty as a part thereof, to which addition we are willing to consent; the said treaty and additional article being in the words following :

[Here follows the Treaty]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is further agreed between the said contracting parties, that the operation of so much of the twelfth article of the said treaty as respects the trade which his majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

We therefore, by virtue of these presents, do approve and ratify the said treaty, together with the said additional article, as the same are respectively set forth in this instrument; promising and engaging our royal word, that we will faithfully and religiously perform and observe all and singular the articles agreed upon in this treaty, and that we will not suffer the same to be violated by any one, as far as lies in our power. For the greater testimony and validity whereof, we have caused our great seal to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand.

Given at our court of St. James's the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

G. R.

Ratification of the United States.

George Washington, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, *Greeting.*

WHEREAS a certain treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America, and his Britannick Majesty, was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiaries at London by the honourable John Jay, chief justice of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary to his said majesty, and the plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, the right hon. William Wyndham, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his majesty's privy council, and his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four; which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit :

[Here follows the Treaty.]

And whereas the Senate of the United States did, by their resolution on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1795, (all the members of the United States being present, and two thirds of the Senate concurring) " consent and advise to the President of the United States to ratify the Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at London the 19th day of November, 1794, on conditions that there be added to the said treaty an article whereby it shall be agreed to suspend the operation of so much of the 12th article as respects the trade which his majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West-Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified."

And whereas it will satisfy and be conformable with the said advice and consent of the Senate, to insert the said article in the treaty, an article in the following words, that is to say :

[Here follows the additional article.]

Now, therefore, I George Washington, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the treaty and additional article aforesaid, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate of the United States of America by these presents, ratify and accept and confirm the said treaty and the said additional article, as the same are herein before set forth.

And I do moreover hereby declare, that the said treaty and the said additional article form together one instrument, and are a treaty between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, made by the consent of the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

For the greater Testimony and Validity of which, I have caused the Great Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.

(Seal.)

Given at the city of Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

[Signed]

GEO: WASHINGTON.

By the President of the United States of America,
EDM. RANDOLPH.
Secretary of State for the United States of America.

His May. B's full power.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. To all whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas, for the perfecting, confirming and rendering perpetual, the peace, friendship, and good understanding between us and our good friends the United States of America, for adjusting and terminating all subsisting differences and disputes from whatever cause the same may have arisen between us and the said United States, or between our subjects and the people or inhabitants of the said states; for removing the grounds of future differences and for promoting and extending the mutual intercourse of trade and commerce, between our dominions and the territories of the said United States, we have thought fit to invest some fit person, with full power on our part, to confer, treat and conclude with John Jay, Esq. the envoy extraordinary of the said United States to our court, and duly authorised in that behalf, on the part of the said United States,

Now know ye, that we, reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence, and circumspection of our right trusty and well beloved councellor William Wyndham, baron Grenville, of Wotton, and our principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint our commissioner, procurator certain and combined commissioner, procurator and plenipotentiary : Giving and granting to him all and all manner of faculty, power and authority, together with general as well as special ordonnance, (so as the general do not derogate from the special nor on the contrary) for us and in our name to meet, confer, treat and reconcile with the said minister, furnished with sufficient power on the part of our good friends the United States of America, of and concerning all such matters and things as may be requisite and necessary for accomplishing and completing the several ends and purposes herein before mentioned; and also for us and in our name to sign such treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, or other instruments whatsoever, as may be agreed upon in the premises, and mutually to deliver and receive the same in exchange; and to do and perform all such other acts, matters and things as may be any way proper and conducive to the purposes above mentioned, in as full and ample manner, to all intents, and with the like effect, as we ourselves, were we present, could do and perform the same; engaging and promising on our royal word, that we will accept, ratify and confirm, in the most effectual manner, all such acts, matters and things as shall be transacted and concluded by our said commissioner, procurator and plenipotentiary, and that we will never suffer any person to violate the same, in the whole or in part, or to act contrary thereto.

In testimony and confirmation of all which we have caused our seal of Great Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our royal hand.

Given at our palace at St. James's the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and in the thirty fifth year of our reign.

[FULL POWER OF THE U. STATES.]

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall concern, greeting :

KNOW ye that, for the purpose of confirming between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, perfect harmony and good correspondence, and of removing all grounds of difficulty and dissatisfaction, and from a special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and abilities of John Jay, chief justice of the United States, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed the said John Jay, envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic majesty, hereby giving and granting to him full and all manner of power and authority, as a general and special command at the court of his said majesty, for and in the name of the United States, to meet and confer with the ministers, commissioners or deputies of his majesty, being furnished with the sufficient authority, jointly, and with them to agree, treat, consult and negociate of and concerning all matters and causes of difference subsisting between the United States and his said majesty, whether the same respect the interpretation or infraction of the articles of the treaty of peace made between the United States and his said majesty on the 3d day of Sept. '83, or the infractions of his said majesty to his ships of war and privateers, of whatever date, and especially on the 8th of January, '95 : the restitution or compensation in the cases of capture or seizure made of the property of the citizens of the U. States ; and also of and concerning the general commerce between the United States and the Kingdoms and dominions of his Britannic majesty, wheresoever they may be ; and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, touching the premises ; transmitting the same to the President of the United States of America for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, [L. S.] Given under my hand, in the city of Philadelphia, the 9th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

Edmond Randolph, Secretary of State.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE ELECTOR. No. II.

IN the midst of the factions which disturbed France and about the time that the Jacobins began to have the ascendancy, Citizen Genet was dispatched to this country to found our inclinations with respect to the war and engage us in it if possible. A man who coming warm from the hot bed of faction, and who had himself contributed largely to the nourishment of the plant, would not remain long idle in a field so inviting as that which the party in America offered him, in which there was so much ready fruit at his hands. He found upon his arrival that the President was already so fixed upon a neutral line of conduct towards the belligerent powers, that there were no hopes of engaging him in his views, and that to effect his purpose he must have recourse to some other means. He perceived that there was a considerable *party* in the United States inimical to the government, and who had already expressed their opinion in favor of war.—To this *party* the Citizen his hopes were directed. A confederation took place between him and the principal leaders. It was represented to him that no hopes of success could be entertained under the present government, that the President and majority of Congress were so united to a war ; therefore to effect their purpose, these influences must be removed. This being soon resolved on by Genet and the *party*, the principal question was then, what plan should be adopted to gain the people to their views, as they were generally attached to the government and had remained unaltered in their opinion, notwithstanding the *party* had used every effort in exciting a change of society, like that of the Jacobins of France, which had so well succeeded in undermining the monarchy, to be formed in the United States *under the pretence of watching the conduct of the officers of government, and from preventing their degenerating into arbitrary power*, was thought by the Citizen and his party to be effected in overthrowing our Republican Constitution as it has had in France in destroying the deputies. The excesses of the Jacobins in France were not then generally known here. The Club was popular in America, as it was considered the means by which the King had been dethroned. The people had not then heard of that despotism which they came to be exercised, and which has since ever enthralled France, at the relation of the shocking barbarities of which, would cause even the ghost of Nero to shudder with horror ; and compared with which, the government of the most Bloody Roman Emperor would be preferable. Genet's plan was adopted by the *party* : Jacobins, Clubs, or as we were called, Democratic Societies, were to be established in all parts of the United States. People of all descriptions, were to be admitted as soon as they had given proofs of their benevolence. Several more new powers were to be employed, and it is supposed that Genet was to find authority for the purpose. There were to be a strict union between the different clubs and a constant correspondence held ; what one club denounced, the others were likewise to do the same. But the Philadelphia club was to be considered as the chief ; they were all to act in subordination to that ; and that also was to receive her instructions from the Jacobin Club in France, through the medium of Genet. This last was a master piece of policy in Genet, for had the plan proceeded, it would have reduced this country completely under the influence of the Jacobins of France, and we should have been little better than a French province with Genet for governor.

Accordingly the concerted project began to be put in execution. Clubs were established in several of the principal towns and other places on the continent. That at Boston was headed by Mr. ADAMS' *prog-ramellers*, Jarvis, Austin, Vinal, &c ; but it was thought advisable by the leaders to conceal the club, but should wait until it should be known whether the project succeeded. For if he should join, and the plot should be discovered or should fail, he would loose his election, and the Jacobins would not have a Governor for a time. Therefore he did not join. This Society was published a declaration in which it was pretended, that *the Society was organized for the purpose of watching the officers of government, to prevent the confirmation from being violated and to guard the sacred privileges of the people, and inviting the people to join them, the friends of liberty might* be deceived hundred of the citizens of Boston, being deceived by these specious pretences, became members of this Society ; but they were of that class of citizens, who, though honest, and wishing well of their country ; yet, their advantages of education were small, rendered them proper subjects for imposition, and easily led astray and the conspirators succeeded all but few, from joining it. It is a fact that the common people of the populous towns in America are not so well informed as the yeomanry of the country. The winter season is a term of more leisure to the country than to town, but the inhabitants being scattered, cannot keep in much company, and the countryman for his amusement is obliged to employ his winter evenings either in reading or in contemplation, while the Boston mechanic employs his, either in company, or at the taverns, thereby the public opinion became influenced, and time was given for the passions to subside and reason to regain her ascendancy. Reason is the most formidable enemy that the Jacobins ever have to encounter, and in the rage of passion they are always successful ; but when reason triumphs Jacobinism falls. In a short time after the appointment, the prejudices and passions of the people were calmed, although nothing on the part of the Jacobins was wanting to prevent them from being so. But the old trade of abusing government was still continued. Several meetings were started. But the one that suspended the ball, and which promised them the most service was the Excise law of the United States. This law was considered by the inhabitants of the back parts of the state of Pensylvania as particularly oppressive to them, on account of the whisky upon *whiskey*, a liquor much of which is distilled in that part of the country. This discontent did not fail of exciting the attention of the Jacobins. A club was established at Pittsburgh in the vicinity of the enlightened, who, by their resolutions and inflammatory writings so fanned the spark of discontent among them, that it soon blazed out into an open rebellion, which cost the United States nearly two millions of dollars to quell. This insurrection undoubtedly ought to be charged upon the Jacobins. The President in his speech to Congress in the next session after its suppression, expressly declares it to be his opinion that the spirit first created Society," were the cause of the rebellion. The insurgents were made to believe by the resolutions and declarations of the clubs in all parts of the Union, that the whole people favored their cause ; that the moment they arose, the whole continent would join them. Poor deluded people ! how their expectations were reflected is generally known. But had not the President called forth so large a body of the militia as he did, which amounted to 15 000 men, and which the Jacobins by every means endeavoured to prevent, I rather think that they would have been joined by the Jacobins in several parts of the Union. But the powerful force which the President raised joined to the general disinclination of the enlightened yeomanry of the country, prevented such an event from taking place. Two twice has the United States been brought to the threshold of ruin by the machinations of the Jacobins, who have the particular confidence, and are countenanced by Governor Adams, and from the influence which they possess over his mind, grown weak and debilitated by age, govern the great and extensive Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

County of Hampshire, Feb. 29th.

From the HERALD *printed at New York.*

To the Printer.

I AM by profession a Lawyer, and by custom have obtained the rule of Esquire. I am one of all patients with the title, whether placed before or after my name. The country people often ackerdy me by Squire B——, or Squire C——, or from their Squire do I hope the Squire is well. And every lady who writes a letter to me, tacks on an Esquire to my name. I hate the sight of it, Mr. Printer, not because every lubberly Justice in the country, every Merchant, Trader, Militia Field Officer, Clerk, and Deputy Officer has the same title ; not because our Democratical Patriots think it would have the effect of an impression from Great-Britain, and tending to turn their defpotism and tyranny—but because I think the word has no meaning in this country, and derived from the Knights Arrant of former centuries in Europe. Its equally applied to almost all officers, Militia or civil, and distinguishes no one in particular ; it disfigures neither Gentlemen or Ladies ; it neither expresses any thing which belongs to a man, nor makes him more respectable. I leave to any man to decide whether is the difference between You Noodle Esquire, and You Noodle.

As we are about a Legislature did in the cafe ; but would wish to inform all my every fpondents, that I hate the title, and wish it never may be tacked to my name again on any occafion, and my board neighbours that Squire M——, being fo often fpunked in my name, makes me almoft mad. Do print this request and fend a few copies extire to Boston—Small you Friend, and my every day's numbers, pleafe to forward them to Hartford.

I. M.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 25th, A. D. 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith, a letter from the commissioner of the revenue, dated the 23d inftant, with the ftatement of the exports of the United States, therein mentioned.

I have the honor to be,
with perfect refpect,
Sir,
your obedient fervant,
OLIV. WOLCOTT, jun.
Secretary of the Treafury.

The Honorable
the Speaker of the
Houfe of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Revenue Office, Jan. 23, 1796.

Sir,

The returns of exports being received from the several Cuftom Houfes, with a few exceptions of very fmall amount, you will find in this inclofure a copy of a ftatement thereof, exhibiting the value which has been fhipped out of each diftrict of the United States, between the firft day of October 1790, and the 30th day of September, 1795.

This document has been fo formed as to fhew briefly the annual exportations from each ftate and from the United States, in order to afford a more complete view of this part of our foreign commerce. One of the great and numerous interchanges of domeftic and foreign commodities, which occur by water among the ftates appear in it, paper, nor could that part of the produce of the fifheries have any place in it, which is fold in foreign countries, without a previous importation to our ports.

In revising the cuftom houfe returns for the years preceeding the laft, a few corrections and additions have been made, which occafion fome inconfiderable variations from the former ftatements. Thefe however, are upon the whole in favor of the United States.

I am, Sir,
with great refpect,
your moft obedient fervant,
OLIV. WOLCOTT, jun.
Commiffioner of the Revenue.

The Secretary
of the Treafury.

Summary of the value of the exports from the feveral ftates for five years.

STATES OF	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1790, and ending Sept. 30, 1791.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1791, and ending Sept. 30, 1792.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1792, and ending Sept. 30, 1793.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1793, and ending Sept. 30, 1794.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1794, and ending Sept. 30, 1795.
New Hampshire,	376,705	388,176	413,962	425,800	527,100
Maffachufetts,	3,111,604	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844
Rhode Ifland,	1,470,311	1,470,311	1,470,311	1,470,311	1,470,311
Connecticut,	1,770,641	1,770,641	1,770,641	1,770,641	1,770,641
New York,	3,111,604	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844
New Jerfey,	1,470,311	1,470,311	1,470,311	1,470,311	1,470,311
Pennfylvania,	6,941,458	6,941,458	6,941,458	6,941,458	6,941,458
Delaware,	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176
Maryland,	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844
Virginia,	6,941,458	6,941,458	6,941,458	6,941,458	6,941,458
North Carolina,	1,770,641	1,770,641	1,770,641	1,770,641	1,770,641
South Carolina,	3,111,604	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844	3,158,844
Georgia,	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176
Kentucky,	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176
Tennefsee,	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176
Vermont,	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176
Diftrict of Columbia,	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176	388,176
Total exports,	36,575,848	36,733,370	36,858,960	36,941,853	37,210,353

TENCH COXE,
Commiffioner of the Revenue.

Treafury Department,
Revenue Office, Jan. 28. 1796.

LONDON, November 27.

Lieut. Bird failed on Tuefday from Dover in the two fifters, Capt. Schoolcraft, for Calais ; commiffioned to negociate, if poffible, an exchange of prifoners for the unfortunate crew de Chaifeul, and his whole company is lately fhip-wrecked on the coaft of France with their conquered ports.

To-day an addrefs was read by commiffioner Proby, at his office in Chatham dock yard, to all claffes of workmen of that dock yard, intended to be fent to his majefty, congratulating him on his late efcape from affaffination, and to be figned by all thofe belonging to the yard ; but from fome caufe, the greateft part of the above workmen, in number about 1200 or 1200, affembled, on Wednefday morning, in the ropehoufe, and refufed figning it. The commiffioner and officer of the yard acquainted them there was no occafion for them to act contrary to their inclinations, but refufed them to go about their refpective duties, which they did not ; and in the afternoon nearly the whole aftembled themfelves and went to Rochefter, to fign the petition againft the bills now depending in parliament.

PROTEST.

Againft the paffing the bill for the fafety of his Majefty's perfon and government.

DISSENTIENT,

Becaufe we conceive this bill to be founded on a falfe pretence. It recites a daring outrage on his Majefty's perfon (which we feel with the deepeft horror), and purports to provide further remedies againft fuch practices ; whilft in reality it affords no additional fecurity whatever to his Majefty's perfon, and leaves us to regret a deep and irreparable injury to the laws and conftitution of our country, by making the compelling, imagining, levying and profecuting of treafon by war, a fubftantial treafon ; thereby departing from and unneceffarily and unjuftifiable manner from the ftatute of the 25th of Edward the third, the falutary provifion of which we cannot be tempted to abandon, by the example of temporary ftatutes, whofe doubtful policy ftands in oppofition to a law, in which the wifdom of our anceftors has been fo repeatedly recognized by the legiflature, and fo ftrongly confirmed by the permanent experience of its benefits.

2. Becaufe the free diffcuffion of the ad miniftration of government, in all its branches, by writing, fpeaking, and publifhing, for the purpofe of prefenting grievances to any of the three branches of the legiflature, has afforded the beft protection to the liberties of the people, and is the undoubted inherent right of Englifhmen. Yet this bill reflects into a high mifdemeanor, the exercife of this moft valuable privilege, and fubjects it to fpecies of the pains and penalties of prafpecuration for the offences which it creates ; a punifhment in the cafe of mifdemeanor, thus generally conftituted, as unprecedented in the hiftory of our laws, as it is unneceffary and unconftitutional.

3. Becaufe the extenfion of the treafon laws, and the creating new and conftructive treafons is an alarming encroachment on the fecurity of the fubject, and afford no additional protection to his Majefty's perfon and government : For the ftate of every king, ruler and governour, of any realm, dominion, or commonalty, ftanders and confpirers more aflured by the love and favour of the fubjects, to prevent thofe fecret plots, rumours and gatherings, than in the dread and fear of thofe laws, by which the moft open pains and extreme punifhments, which have at all times difgraced our code. Hiftory, however, fhews us, that by fuccording legiflatures, our ftatute book has, with every mark of generous indignation, been uniformly cleared of thofe tem porary and unconftitutional preferences ; which combine which we now regard as a falutary warning againft creating new and unheard of mifdemeanours, or altering the treafon of our country.

BEDFORD,
DERBY,
LAUDERDALE.

Plan for the Reduction of the Price of Bread.

Let the fums which the converts to the miniftry have received on account of their apoftacy from the principles of Wiclifite, be converted into a fund for bounties on the importation of grain. Surely neither the Duke of Portland, nor the Earl of Mansfield, will hefitate to forfeature their favourites in a moment of fuch ferority. What has been paid under the head of bounties upon convention, would have fecured to the nation five hundred thoufand quarters of wheat, on a bounty of ten fhillings only. This would have done as much for the war as the fleeces of a thirfl fcarcity fhip, or the wifdom of making an inftant keeper of the great feal !

Accounts from Madrid mention, that the Queen of Spain had recovered from an indifpofition. The gratitude of the people towards his Majefty for the bleffings of peace, is teftified in a beyond all bounds. Don Velarde, the Prefident of the council, having finifhed his vifits to the prifons, had liberated 69 men and 344 women, confined for fmall debts, and releafed many others.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

Yefterday the following Refolution, with the Preamble, paffed the Houfe of Repreftentatives of the Commonwealth of Penafylvania :

Whereas the people of the United States have, under their prefent Conftitution, enjoyed many eminent advantages, in no inftance as they have thereby been favored in the bleffings of liberty and domeftic tranquility, and experienced from its influence and unparalled degree of profperity, efpecially in their agricultural and commercial purfuits : And wherein, it would be highly improper to rifque a continuance of thefe ineftimable bleffings ; by making any alterations in the laft Conftitution, by the operation of which we are thus pr. fperoufly feated, until fome difadvantages are found to refult therefrom ; therefore,

Refolved, That it is unneceffary and improper for this Houfe to take any meafures to propofe to the Conftitution of the United States the alterations propofed by the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

SALEM, March 3.

Capt. Willis, who arrived on Sunday in 26 days from Martinique, informs that no troops had arrived there when he failed, nor did he hear of any having arrived in any of the Windward Iflands, excepting one tranfport at Barbadoes. People at Martinique had generally given up the idea of any arriving this feafon. From 25 to 30 fail fail ing fhips and fchooners, from the Southern parts of the U. States had been purchafed by the Paymafter general, for the purpofe of landing the expected troops in the Bays and out ports of Guadaloupe.

BOSTON, March 9.

On Monday the legiflature of this ftate, was adjourned, by his excellency the Governor, to the fourth day next preceeding the laft Wednefday in May next. The feffion has been long but hafty, and has exhibited throughout that enlightened Federalifm which ought to diftinguifh the Legiflature of fo refpectable a Commonwealth as *Maffachufetts.*

Brevet Arnold is coming out from England in the Weft India expedition, as a Major General. If nothing elfe, this circumftance we think ought to damn it.

Thurfday, the 31ft inft. is appointed a day of Supplication and prayer throughout this Commonwealth, for the profperity of the arms of the United States.

The famous Parfon Ely is at his old work of fingeries, in the Diftrict of Maine—Veffels are ftifled feveral people, and who have committed outrages on perfons, &c. The Executive, we learn, has taken meafures to check in the bud, his, and their career.

NORTHAMPTON, March 9.

LA FAYETTE.

Late accounts from Paris, aflert, that Madame de LA FAYETTE, has obtained leave to go to her hufband ; and alfo, that the MARQUIS himfelf, has been releafed from his confinement, and is coming to America. Though we have frequently been amufed with fimilar reports, which have proved premature ; yet, the friendfhip which the American people's towards this brave Champion of *Liberty*, in the wars as well as in the old world, induces them to credit every account which fpeaks of his releafe from an imprifonment in which he himfelf has enjoy'd, in hope, one day or another, to realize the pleafing anticipation.

F I R E.

The laft Vermont Journal, informs us, that on 23d ultimo, an elegant ftore of goods, the property of Major *Ezekiel Cornith* was entirely conſumed by fire, together with his books notes, and other valuable papers. The fire caught while the people were at breakfaft. The loſs is computed at NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS !

A member of Congreſs writes to a gentleman in Springfield, that JUDGE CUSHING has declined the appointment of *Chief Juſtice of the United States*, but will act *pro. tem.* until another appointment.

MR. BUTLER,

Is on full power of the Commonwealth there appears to be no opinion, that the preſent Governor is

groun ſo old and infirm, and ſo liable to be duped by the wicked, that it is no longer ſafe to commit the reins of government to his charge. I think that it is neceſſary that the people in this county ſhould have one will the generally voted for in the other part of the Commonwealth, that there might be all much unanimity as poſſible in the choice.

Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, Eſq.

is the candidate propoſed for Governor. The citizens of this Commonwealth generally know Judge Sumner, and they know him to be a man of proof and of integrity. His knowledge of the ſituation of the Commonwealth—his republican principles, and his firm and manly conduct, will entitle him to the confidence of his fellow citizens. The preſent Lieut. Governor will be continued, it is ſuppoſed.

PUBLIUS.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Died of a Leguſative ſtroke, Miſs *Georgia Perſeverance*, aged one Year only.—Yet ſo extravagant were her Notions, that Drafts, Bonds and Notes, to near one Million of Dollars, have been given and accepted, and muſt be paid by the Child's friends in this town.—The Child was very feeble from its birth—being born of *depraved* Parents.

By particular Deſire, the Relations will be permitted to bring the Body down the Miſſiſippi-Water—there more to go—ſay.

[Boſton Paper.]

SISTER GORE deſires the prayers of all Speculators, that the may avoid the ſhocking fate of Miſs PURCHASE, and that her laſt end may not be like hers.

DIED, at Lanſborough on the 3d inſtant, Mr. Bailey Allen, aged 32 years—Mr. Allen came to his end by a bruiſe he received in falling timber on the 10th of February laſt—he has left a widow and three ſmall children to lament their loſs.

Harvard College Lottery.

THE Managers of *Harvard College Lottery*, preſent the Public with a *SCHEME* of the Fourth Claſs of ſaid Lottery—which will commence Drawing on, or before the firſt Thurſday in April next, in the REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER, in *Boſton*.

The firſt conſtructive which the Managers have hitherto obſerved, as to the time fixed for Drawing, and in the payment of the Prizes—They flatter themſelves, that it has eſtabliſhed the credit of the Lottery, that the Tickets will meet with a rapid ſale, both in this and the neighbouring States.

SCHEME

of the 4th Claſs *Harvard College Lottery.*

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

25,000 TICKETS, at Ten Dollars each, are 250,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a Deduction of *twelve and a half per Cent.* for the Purpoſes of the Lottery.

Prizes.	Dols.	Dollars.
1 of	20,000	is 20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	2,000	10,000
20	1,000	20,000
32	500	16,000
32	200	6,400
150	100	15,200
200	50	10,000
300	30	9,000
400	20	8,000
7,302	16	116,800
1422 *Prizes,*		245,000
23,578 *Blanks,*		*Left for our No.* 5,000
25,000		250,000

TWENTY DOLLARS

To the laſt Drawn Number, in addition to what may be drawn againſt it.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Boſton, Oct. 22, 1795.

} MANAGERS.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, are for ſale by *Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, Enoſſes Lyman,* and *Samuel Clarke, jun* Northampton.

New Goods.

I HAVE lately received and an opening NEW GOODS, in addition to a large aſſortment of faſhionable light and dark Chintzes, ſuperfine Scarlet Broadcloths, fine Calimeres, Velvets, Corduroys, Thickſetts, Shalloons, Durants, Calamancoes, Everlaſtings, Lutings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Sutting, &c. &c.

Old and New Rum, Brandy, Wines, Loaf Sugar, Coppers, Allom, Indigo, Upper and Soal Leather, Cheeſe, Tallow, Flax Seed, and Onions for ſale.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. It is now Spring, thoſe who have not ſettled their Notes and Accounts for laſt years ſupplies of Goods and for the uſe of Studd Horſes, will ſave coſt and trouble by ſettling forthwith, as I have put a number into the hands of an Attorney already. S. N.

Aſhfield, March 4. 1796

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting houſe, upon the main ſtreet, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—upon it is a new and convenient dwelling houſe, two ſtories, a large barn, and other conveniences for houſes ; the ſituation is pleaſant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Huſbandman, Trader or Mechanic.—Poſſeſſion will be given, if deſired, the firſt week in May next.

For terms apply to
JOSEPH LYMAN, 10w.

Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795.

TRAVELS *from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th inſt.* a ſtout *yearling bay horſe* COLT, *natural trotter, a white ſtreak in his face, all feet white. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt, and bring him to the owner, or give information where he may be found ſhall be handſomely rewarded.*

SALMON MUNSON.

Whately, Feb. 15, 1796.